

The Stillwater Messenger

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864

NUMBER 34

VOLUME 8.

THE
STILLWATER MESSENGER
STICKNEY & EASTON,
PUBLISHERS.

Office in GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.
(12 lines, 100 words or less) constitute a square.
One square, for one insertion, \$1.00
One square, for one month, \$10.00
One square, for three months, \$25.00
One square, for six months, \$40.00
One square, for one year, \$70.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year, \$4.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 6 months, \$2.50
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 3 months, \$1.50
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 month, \$1.00

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, either by written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out. A written or verbal notice will be charged for each insertion. Advertisements inserted in the Messenger, at the discretion of the publisher, may be charged extra.

S. PIERSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SILVER PLATE, ETC.,
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Repairs Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Lamps,
Musical Instruments, Etc.,
in the best style.

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
June 30, 1863.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in Holcomb's new stone building,
(up stairs) Main street, Stillwater,
Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and
Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT
LAW, Office in Holcomb's new stone building,
C. street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office in GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN
STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

CORNMAN AND STICKNEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
CLAIM AGENTS,
Office on the second floor of B. B. Holcomb's
new stone building, Main street, Stillwater,
Minnesota. We will pay particular attention to the prosecution of claims for pensions, back pay and bounty before the department at Washington.
L. E. THOMPSON, A. B. STICKNEY.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Stillwater, April 30, 1864.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
Scales
of all kinds,
Also, Warehouse Trucks, etc.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
127 Lake Street, CHICAGO.
We are glad to buy only the genuine.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc.

DAVID MEAD,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
Main street, Stillwater,
I prepared to make everything in the Boot
and Shoe line in a superior and elegant
manner. Particular attention paid to repairing
ings.
C. de MONTREVILLE, M. D.,
DENTIST,
Office on Third Street, first building west of
the Post Office, MINNESOTA.
On a few Monday and Tuesday of each
month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Saw
per house, and attend to dental operations
required.
Jan. 12, 1863.

WESTING & TORINUS,
Respectfully ask the public of Stillwater and
the St. Croix Valley to examine their
New Goods and Prices.
as the Goods have been purchased with cash
and at a favorable stage of the market. They
will therefore sell as cheap as any Storehouse
in the State, and will warrant every article sold.
April 24, 1863-1864.

REMOVAL.
CARLI & CO. have removed their stock of
Drugs, Liquors, &c. from Holcomb's
Block, to the north end of the Lake House.
July 12, 1863.

A. VAN VORHES,
GENERAL LAND AGENT,
Will select land for Emigrants, Locate
Lod Warrants, and secure pre-emption
rights and attend to all business connected
with a General Land Agency. Office opposite
the Post Office.

E. G. PUGSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
AS RESUMED PRACTICE.
Office on Main street, one door from Mr.
Pier's shoe store.

PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE ST. PAUL
PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published

Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of the

great principle for which the Armies of the Union are

contending against the hosts of Slavery, and by its superior

editorial talent, its circulation, DOUBLED THAT

OF ANY OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issue of the contest, which is to culminate

in the approaching Presidential Campaign of 1864—the result of which will decide whether Slavery, the

mother of all our national evils, shall be forever banished

from our midst, or whether it shall be perpetuated, and the

national crisis—demanded that the best and most

able and energetic editor should be secured to conduct the

Leading Republican Journal

of Minnesota.

Minnesota has carried nearly half a majority of

votes for the Union cause, and the State is now

in a position to elect a Republican Governor, and

to send a Republican delegation to Congress.

Every citizen who is interested in the progress and

prosperity of the State, should

subscribe to the Press.

Because it is the only Republican and reliable Union

Journal published in the State.

Every body who reads the Press, should

subscribe to the Press.

Because it is the only paper of the Press, General,

State, Local and Commercial News, in the State, variety

of matter, and the most reliable and accurate

of the Press, is the only paper of the Press, and the

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With the Army of the Potomac.

A correspondent, with superior opportunities

of observing men and things in the

Army of the Potomac, makes some

interesting sketches, from which we clip

the following. He begins with

A LOOK AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Let us turn toward the East, just

above the center of an elevated wood-

land, about two miles distant, the stars

and stripes are fluttering over General

Mead's headquarters. Fifteen hun-

dred gallop will carry us thither. Fol-

lowing the road that leads us under a

row of high pine trees, past the scores of

tents scattered all around, we come to a

broad, open space, paved by numerous

sentinels, across which a street of log and

canvas houses, twenty or thirty in num-

ber, stretches from east to west. Gen.

Mead's tent, scarcely distinguished in

size or outward appearance from the

rest, is in the center.

GENERAL MEAD.

The door is just opening, and the Gen-

eral steps without, clad for departure

A tall, almost slender, well-knit frame,

somewhat swarthy but refined, black

hairs and mustache, now well

mixed with gray, eyes in the quiet

repose of meditation, would seem

more natural than the quick and severe

habit of inquiry which has become their

habit, hands that move with nervous im-

patience in the process of drawing on

gloves—this is what a passing observer

perceives in a passing look at a com-

mander who does not possess the love,

but who has the almost universal re-

spect of the army which has led to the

important victory, and which he has

not betrayed, like others before him, in-

to a single blunder. As he mounts his

horse, with a member of his staff beside

him, and rides through the broken sur-

rounds are given to an officer too punc-

tillious and observant to omit one lift of

the hat or wave of the hand due from

the highest in the army to the humblest

soldier.

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

A little way on, at the end of the street,

—beyond which is again seen the open

field—stands a tall, pole stands without

a flag. A house, comparatively new and

in good repair, sits a few yards back,

on the right side, the yard in front being

filled with the tents of staff

officers. General Grant is inside of

that house eating his dinner. It would

seem that the Lieutenant General has as

little time to spare for that important

business as he has for suffering the

fatigues of the great Metropolitan

of the State, for in a very few minutes, indeed,

he rises from a board populated with good

virtuous half eaten, forsakes a con-

clave of half hungry officers, and re-

turns to the heart of a black and hairy

sergeant, by the dining room, cross-

ing the hall into his office, lighting a

cigar and going to work. He has a very

quiet way with him, this commander-in-

chief of the armies of the United States.

He wears his old clothes and does not

dit straight in the saddle. The straps of

Major General's still linger on his shoul-

ders. "Probably he has forgotten to buy

new ones," said an officer of the staff.

He was asked why Gen. Grant did not

change the three stars appropriate to his

rank.

GENERAL WARREN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Around the corner, and down a side

street paved with its full complement of

buildings, is an

three-story building with a piazza or bal-

cony in front, whence, from a pole on

either side of the steps the flag of the

Second corps is hanging. That is Gen.

Warren standing in the door, unattend-

ed. "He is very young to be a Major

General," but little over thirty years of

age. He is a man of marked, but not

pleasing appearance. His look is cal-

culation to repel rather than invite acquai-

ntance. His hair and mustache are dark,

Discovery by a Wife.

A Memphis Incident.

From the Memphis Bulletin.

A "professional gentleman," came

here recently with a charming wife, made

and spent on her plenty of money. The

lady, who had been widowed previous to

her marriage with her hero, wished to

send her two boys North to a school.

The move, however, was delayed from

time to time, until one day her husband

was called away down to Helena. Dur-

ing his absence she took a letter from the

post-office intended for her, worse than

the most horrible character. Something

was decayed in Denmark. There was

an Ethiopian in the woodpile. Her ob-

ject was the presence of a

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1863. SPRING TRADE.
CARL & CO.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, and the St. Croix Valley that they are now receiving and offering for their inspection and patronage, the largest and best selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines.
That have been for sale here and our selection being made with care, every article will be warranted. Our stock of

WINDY GLASS & GLASSWARE.
We get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby insuring the good condition, and the quality will be the best.

COAL OIL LAMPS.
Lamp shades, Chimneys, etc. We have a large stock of all kinds of lamp shades, and our quality and price are the best.

Carbon Oil.
We will be the purest and best of the market. Also, we will be the purest and best of the market.

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs.
Our stock will be complete. Our Paints, Varnishes, Dyeing, Hatteries, etc. will be the best.

PATENT MEDICINES.
Our stock will be complete. Our Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Cosmetics, Hair Dye, etc. will be the best.

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
We will complete the selection, with the best quality and lowest prices. Our stock of

STATIONERY.
We will be the purest and best of the market. Also, we will be the purest and best of the market.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
We will be the purest and best of the market. Also, we will be the purest and best of the market.

THE RURAL AMERICAN.
The Best Paper for Farmers and Fruit Growers. Published weekly, for \$1.00 per annum.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S.
Fashionable Jewelry Store. 100 N. 3rd St. St. Paul, Minn.

Lowest Prices.
All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old gold and silver. A full supply of WATER MATERIALS always on hand.

HAIR WORK.
Or any other pattern of jewelry, etc. in our line. All work will be done to order.

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Or any other pattern of jewelry, etc. in our line. All work will be done to order.

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"MAY THE BEST MAN WIN."
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
The Cheapest, Most Dependable and Healthiest Coffee in the World.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY.
Have this day established their East India Coffee at 15 cents per pound.

P. P. COMPANY'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.
It has a PINK LABEL. Ask any grocer for it. It is especially valued by dyspeptics and persons suffering from indigestion.

Cheapest Coffee in the World.
Address all orders to PEOPLE'S PROVISION CO., 268 Greenwich St., N.Y.

LEIBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE.
The most healthy, the most economical, the most delicious.

PREPARATION OF COFFEE.
IN THE WORLD.

OLD OR NEW.
This Coffee is prepared under a formula from the great German Chemist.

PROFESSOR LEIBIG.
and gives the essential full strength and delicious flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.

MUST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE.
AND THE

MOST HEALTH-GIVING.
AND

Restoring Drink.
Known in the world—being at once a sovereign remedy instead of producer of

Dyspepsia and General Nervous Debility.
of the Head, Dizziness, Costiveness, and diseases of the Liver and Kidneys.

Costs Less than Ordinary Green Coffee.
And requires less than half the quantity to give the same degree of strength, and its use improves it at 30 cents a pound to beehive.

PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY.
268 GREENWICH STREET, N.Y.

WINTER STOCK OF Groceries & Provisions!!
J. SCHUPP,
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring Stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!
Which is one of the most complete stocks ever offered in this market, embracing among other articles:

Tobacco and Cigars!
He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of Confectionaries, Toys, etc., together with every article to be found in a general

Store in Nelson's Building.
MAIN STREET.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.
Second Collection District—U. S. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

ONE SERMON A WEEK.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

M. M. DEMOREST'S.
MIRROR OF FASHIONS.

PUNAM CLOTHES-DRYING.
The ONLY reliable self-heating wringer.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.
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Second Collection District—U. S. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

The Independent.
This weekly Religious, Literary, and Family Journal, edited by

Two Dollars.
Per Annum, notwithstanding the great advance in paper.

It Affords its Readers:
Fair and thoughtful editorial discussion of the most important facts, occurrences, and in

Commercial and Financial Article.
embracing the latest and most reliable information in regard to the money market, trade,

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TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA.
Wheeler & Wilson's

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.
THE ONLY FLUID PREPARATION

THE ONLY FLUID PREPARATION.
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Wheeler & Wilson's
115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.
These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are they not the best?
Are they not the best?

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The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 8.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864

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S. PIERSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
SILVERER'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET,
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Re. silk Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Lamps,
Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
in the best style.

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
"in 34, 1862."

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
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Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

CORNMAN AND STORNEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
STILLWATER, MINN.

CLAIM AGENTS.
OFFICE IN THE SECOND FLOOR OF
HOLCOMB'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET,
STILLWATER, MINN.
We will pay for claims for pensions, back
pay and bounties before the department at
Washington.
A. B. STICKNEY.

HOLLIS B. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Stillwater, April 30, 1864.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
Scales
of all kinds.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
113 Lake Street, CHICAGO.
Buy the scale to suit the business.

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID HEAD,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.
I am prepared to make everything in the Boot
and Shoe line in a superior and elegant
manner. Particular attention paid to repairing
and cleaning shoes.
Jan. 21, 1863.

O. DE MONTREVILLE, M. D.
DENTIST
Office on Third Street, first building West of
the Post Office.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
On a first Monday and Tuesday of each
month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Saw-
yer House, and attend to any dental operations
required.
Jan. 12, 1863.

WESTING & TORINUS,
Respectfully ask the public of Stillwater and
the St. Croix Valley to examine their
New Goods and Prices.
as the goods have been purchased with cash
and at a favorable rate of the market. They
will therefore sell as cheap as any Store House
in the State, and will warrant every article sold.
April 28, 1863-1864.

REMOVAL.
CARL & CO. have removed their stock of
Drugs, Liquors, &c. from Holcomb's
Block, to the north end of the Lake House.
July 12, 1862.

A. VAN VORHES,
GENERAL LAND AGENT,
Will select land for Emigrants, locate
and sell Warrants, and secure pre-emption
rights and attend to all business connected
with a General Land Agency. Office opposite
the Post Office.

G. PUGLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
AS RESUMED PRACTICE.
Office on Main Street, one door from Mr.
Miller's shoe store.

PROSPECTUS.

1864.

THE ST. PAUL

PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published

Northwest of Chicago.

By its content, service and consistent advocacy of the

great principles for which the Union was created.

The Press is the only newspaper in the Northwest

which is not a mere commercial or political organ.

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The Two Letters.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

My stay in New York had been pro-

longed for beyond my original intention

when I left New York, and was now

planning to return to my native village,

and to the arms of my dear Julia, whom I

had not seen for many months.

At length my business took a favor-

able turn. There was no longer any

thing to detain me in New York, and I

made hasty preparations for a departure

to my native village. It was the eve-

ning before I designed to set out, that

I wrote two hasty letters to prepare my

friends for my reception.

The first of these epistles was to Julia.

It ran thus:

DEAREST GIRL:—I shall leave New York

in the three-o'clock train to-morrow

afternoon. In an hour from that time I

shall be with you. I never knew how I

loved you until my heart was

tried by the test of absence; now I feel

how devotedly I love you. Oh, how

whispering it will be to meet with you once more!

That will be the happiest moment of my life,

except when I can, for the first time, call you

my wife.

Yours truly,
FREDERICK.

The second letter was addressed to an

old maid of my acquaintance, who had

been like a sister to me, and to whom I

was indebted for many little acts of

kindness.

It ran thus:

MY DEAR MRS. PEARSON:—I write this in haste

to inform you that I shall probably visit you

some time to-morrow evening. You need not

try to treat me well, even if I do not call on

you the first of any. Don't think my affection

for you has in the least diminished, but

my affection for another young lady, who is

strong as your claims are upon me, here are

some letters. Now, don't be jealous, for

if I am married, I shall be as true a friend

to you as ever.

FREDERICK.

Having finished both these letters, I

sent them to the post-office, and then

in which they had been written, fearing

they would be too late for the train.

Superscribing them in a hurried hand, I

sent them to the post-office, where they

arrived just in time.

At three o'clock on the following day

I was in the depot and in the cars. I was

too impatient for steam itself. I even

believe the telegraph couldn't have trans-

mitted the news of my departure to the

public so soon. I was so impatient that I

tried to satisfy my curiosity by going to

the telegraph office, and looking up the

message of my departure. I found that it

had been sent at three o'clock, and that

it was the telegraph office, and looking up

the message of my departure. I found that

it had been sent at three o'clock, and that

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it was the telegraph office, and looking up

the message of my departure. I found that

it had been sent at three o'clock, and that

which probably brought me to my

senses.

I was past being surprised at any thing

that might happen, else I should have

thought it a little strange that Lucy

should throw herself into my arms and

offer me her lips to kiss. As it was—

feeling the need of sympathy—I embraced

her, exclaiming:

"Dear Lucy, you are the only true

friend I've got."

"Oh, I hope so," she exclaimed, "but

I am glad you think I am a true friend

to you, for I am."

"And you will always be?"

"Always, Frederick, and we shall be

so happy."

"What does she mean? thought I."

"We shall be so happy, dear Frederick."

"She repeated, 'I know we shall.'"

"The truth is, my dear, I have long loved

you—in secret—hopelessly; and, after

receiving such a dear, affectionate letter

from you—"

"On the very evening of our marriage,

the old maid whispered in my ear, with

a saucy laugh, and a mischievous twinkle

in her eyes, 'How happy we shall be

when we are married, Frederick!'"

An hour with a Snake Charmer.

From the London Society Magazine.

"Seeing is believing," says the proverb,

and if any one is anxious to prove

himself to be a true believer, he should

examine himself before his reception as

truth. Such was my intention, when for

the first time in my life, I was lately

introduced to an Indian snake-char-

mer.

During a professional ride through

the state in which I am quartered, I

felt somewhat fatigued with the heat of

sun, which was just then excessive, and

ventured to call on a friend for a short

shelter, despite the full conviction that

I should find him indulging in the mid day

"siesta" so common a luxury to the

Europeans living in this climate, and

yet so fearfully productive of liver con-

gestion, phthisis, and apoplexy disease.

I was not mistaken. "Never mind

me; come in, old boy," was my friend's

salutation, which I answered in friend-

ly entering his bedroom, and finding

him seated at a table, with a book open

before him. "What a pleasant surprise

to see you here," I said, as I advanced

to the corner of the room. I glanced

toward him, but more quickly retired,

on being assailed by a loud and unmis-

takeable hiss. Involuntarily a scream

in my throat was performed by my friend

and the native servants were

somewhat startled by shrieks of "A

snake, a snake, a snake!"

A consultation was held—of course

outside the room, and I need say, some

distance from the door. Various results

were arrived at; some suggested shoot-

ing, others smoking. One, apparently

more conservative than the rest, proposed

that the snake should be caught, and then

destroyed.

However, as the originator of this

bright idea did not seem in haste to

carry his suggestion into practice, and

as none of us wished to deprive him of

the honor, it was agreed to do, and per-

formed in this manner: A piece of wood

was cut an inch square, and held by

the charmer to the head of the snake.

The first one would, no doubt, bite

and kill him. He accounted for his easy

capture by saying that this was a great

holiday for the snakes, and they had been

enjoying themselves. This one, said

he, "is not living in his house. He has

come from his home visiting; and has

lost his way. On this account he got

down a wrong hole, and I was enabled

to pull him out. Many neighbors and

abominable vipers, these cobras; I will

take this snake home, and feed him and

make him tame."

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STUCKEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - May 17, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The news from the army, though cheering, experience teaches us must be received with caution, if we would save ourselves the pain of disappointment. We do not doubt, but our armies have already achieved splendid victories, but the windy despatches which are sent forth by various corps and division commanders smack most too much of brag to be received with perfect credence, especially when we are told that Lee has returned only three miles where his army is now drawn up in line of battle, ready for another fight.

We say then to our readers, learn caution from the experience of the past three years—that so long as rebellion has its army marshaled this side of Richmond there are doubtful battles to be fought by the union and while it is the duty of all to devoutly pray God for its success we are under no obligations to believe, in advance, the flippant newspaper assertion that our armies have only to move to be victorious.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN VIRGINIA.

VICTORY IN GEORGIA.

Good News from Butler.

Washington, May 10, 1864.

To Gen. Dix.
A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, received at midnight, states that we are fighting for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge, and that Gen. McPherson took Snake Creek Gap, and were seven miles from Rome this morning. On Saturday the rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by Thomas, and took possession of Buzzard Roost, just north of Dalton. This is represented as a very strong position, which Thomas was unable to drive them from on former occasions. Reason is on the railroad, about fifteen miles south of Dalton. This will place McPherson, with a strong corps, in the enemy's rear, while Thomas advances on the enemy's front and Schofield closes on the flank from Cleveland. Probably a great battle was fought on that line yesterday, and may be now in progress.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.
Washington, May 10—1.30 p. m.
MAX. GRS. DIX.—I forward a dispatch this moment received from Gen. Butler. It tells the story.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.
HEADQUARTERS NEAR DUNCAN, LAURENS, S. C., May 5, 1864.

To E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War.

Our operations may be summed up in a few words.

With 1,400 cavalry we have advanced up the peninsula, forced the Chickahominy, and safely brought them to our present position. These were colored cavalry, and are now holding the position as the advance toward Richmond.

Gen. Grant, with 3,000 cavalry, from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up the James river, reached the Blackwater, burned the railroad bridge at Stony Creek from Petersburg, cutting in two Beauregard's forces at that point.

We have landed here, entrenched ourselves, destroyed many miles of railroad, and got a position which with proper supplies we can hold against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies.

Beauregard with a large portion of his command was left south of the cutting of the railroad by Gen. Grant. That portion which reached Petersburg under him, I have whipped today, killing and wounding many, and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well contested fight.

Lieutenant General Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard.

[Signed] B. F. BUTLER.
Maj. Gen. Com'd'g.
Washington, May 10.

To Gen. Dix.
Dispatches have been received this afternoon from Gen. Grant, dated one p. m. yesterday.

The enemy has made a stand at Spotsylvania C. H.

There had been some hard fighting—but no general fighting had taken place there.

The army is represented to be in excellent condition with ample supplies.

New York, May 10.—Gen. Sedgwick was killed yesterday in a battle at Spotsylvania. This is official.

Washington, May 11.—The total number of wounded that have arrived here thus far is 4,155.

It is stated that Grant has captured a large amount of rebel commissary stores.

The Tribune's special from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac on Wednesday, says:

Our loss in the battles of Sunday and yesterday will probably amount to at least 2,500.

Generals Grant and Meade were at the front last night personally superintending Harrold's attack.

After dispatching your special messenger last evening, a heavy commanding was ordered on the rebels occupying Spotsylvania.

LATER.—11 o'clock 12th.—Dispatches have arrived here this moment announcing

ing the capture of 7,000 prisoners and 30 pieces of artillery; the battle is still progressing.

The 6th corps, on the left of the 2d, has moved into battle and are pushing the enemy. Warren's 5th corps moved up to its support on the right.

The battle is becoming general; nearly all the artillery is engaged, and the clangor of guns, the whistle of grape and solid shot, the roar of musketry and explosion of the enemy's shells filled the air with awful tumult. Shells burst around me while I write.

LATER, 12 o'clock.—It is just now reported that Harrold has turned the enemy's right flank below Spotsylvania and pressing on to battle everywhere. Every thing is overwhelmingly in our favor.

Terrific firing has been heard on our left, near Grant's headquarters.

There is a battle going on with terrific energy, and our success is said to be certain.

Prisoners are constantly coming in. The following is a dispatch sent by Gen. Harrold this morning dated near Spotsylvania, May 12, 8 a. m. I have captured 30 to 40 guns. I have finished up Johnston and am now going into Ewell.

[Signed] W. J. HARROLD.
The guns captured have arrived at headquarters. Brig. Gen. Stuart, commanding a brigade in Johnston's division was captured.

Burnside's column is reported to have moved down on the railroad toward Fredericksburg, going in on Ewell's rear and Warren on the right is sending heavy lines of skirmishers to feel the enemy's works in his front which are supposed abandoned. It is impossible to obtain particulars at the time of this writing, but our victory is considered going to a decisive result. We are pressing the enemy everywhere.

Gen. Wright is slightly wounded, but still in command of the 3d corps.

Butler's Movements.

Washington, May 12.

The following from Bermuda Hundred, 10th, has been received here today by mail:

Nothing definite has been accomplished by our forces in the way of captures, but every thing looks favorable.

Beauregard with about 25,000 men, is in Petersburg, and we have all the roads cut leading to that city, and forces enough to keep Beauregard in the city until he surrenders. We shall, it is reported, soon commence a siege of the place.

There are four monitors and several gunboats within four miles of Fort Darling ready to co-operate with the land forces. A part of them are abreast of the monitors. Our forces occupy a strong position, and are strong enough to hold it, and as soon as Petersburg is taken, to advance on Fort Darling with a land and water force, and with the will and determination existing in our ranks, there is no doubt of success.

It is supposed that Gen. Grant is now to the south of Petersburg, aiming at the destruction of railroads leading south from Richmond.

Correspondents have probably announced his defeat, and many of his troops captured. It is not believed here. Beauregard has no cavalry.

Washington, May 12—2.30 p. m.

To Gen. Dix.
A dispatch from Gen. Grant has just been received dated Spotsylvania, 12th, 3.40 p. m. It is as follows:

The eighth day of the battle closes with between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including 20 general officers and over 30 pieces of artillery. The rebels re-embarked and seen to have the last ditch.

We have lost no ordnance, not even a caisson, whilst we have destroyed and captured one division (Johnson's) one brigade (Dobb's) and one regiment (entire) of the enemy's.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.
Washington, May 12, 9.10, a. m.

To Gen. Lewis, Madison.

Official dispatches have been received from the army of the Potomac. A general attack was made by Gen. Grant at four and a half o'clock a. m. yesterday, followed by the most brilliant re-arguing. As 6 o'clock Harrold had taken four thousand prisoners, including Major General Edward Johnson, and several brigadiers, and between 30 and 40 cannon. Now is the time to put in your men.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.
Washington May 12.

[Harrold's special].—General Gibbins and Barlow's division were withdrawn from the south bank of the Potomac. The latter's division was closely followed by the enemy who were checked by our artillery posted along the ridge commanding the river. Early in the day the whole army began to re-argue out the line of battle for renewed engagement.

Skirmishing was kept up during this time between the advanced lines of both armies, the enemy bestirring himself as though he intended offensive operations. Our line was formed with the 2d corps on the right, the 5th in the centre, and the 6th on the left, with Burnside's on the right of our immediate trains to act as reserve in any emergency.

The country here is quite rolling, studded with groves of pine and hard wood, and offering better facilities for handling troops, and to use the artillery than about the Wilderness. The enemy, during the night, strengthened his formidable position with rifle pits, breastworks, barracks &c., rendered it stronger than any line of defense occupied since leaving the earthworks on the Rapidan.

This matters stood until far into the afternoon. Firing became quite sharp at intervals at different points, but without any thing of a finale.

Three o'clock was fixed for a grand assault.

General orders announcing success in the west, and of Butler on the James river, and to the troops produced the wildest excitement, and as the hour approached for attack the enthusiasm of the troops became almost ungovernable.

Grant, surrounded by his staff Meade, Harrold and Warren, all stationed on an eminence within sight of each other, slowly gathered themselves together for a grand struggle. Just as the attack was about to be made, the enemy advanced on our right, threatening to press back that portion of our line.

Discontinuing, for a time, the plan of assault, troops were hurried to support the right, but Harrold succeeded in checking the rebels, sending back his reinforcements with word that he had men enough and to spare.

Half past six was then fixed upon for an assault—watches compared by corps commanders, and finally all separated with order to attack at the appointed time.

At the appointed hour, simultaneously with the rear of the twelve signal guns, the whole front advanced with cheers from the whole line. The movement was indescribably grand. A portion of the forces moved in a solid column, while others advanced in the usual order of battle the whole army moving together, and yet each command fighting its own battle.

The whole rebel line opened most a murderous fire against which our lines irresistibly swept them, driving the one my slowly back from his position, capturing nearly 2,000 prisoners and three pieces of artillery. The latter, however, was retaken by the rebels before the close of the engagement.

Night closed the battle with our forces occupying the field.

The loss is heavy, but judging from the number killed and wounded left in our hands it is much less than the enemy's, who fought to the last.

Our troops lay over the men in their pits and forced them by hand to hand conflicts to yield. Gen. Rice mortally wounded, died under amputation of his leg.

Our loss of prominent officers was great, but the valeness of the hour, and my own wound prevents the collection of the names of those in the engagement. At the time of my departure the battle was progressing favorably.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—The election of mayor in this city yesterday was probably one of the most exciting on record. The total number of votes polled was twenty-three.—Zebulon D. Foss receiving nine, was declared duly elected.

We would call attention of the Board of Education to the importance of having the children in the public schools vaccinated. The great prevalence of the small pox at this time renders this step one of imperative duty. Vaccination should be made a condition of membership in all our schools.

NOTICE.—Subscriptions will be received at the Messenger Office for the Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Press of St. Paul, at the following rates:

For the Daily, 20 cents per week \$5 cents per month, or \$9.00 per year; For the Tri-Weekly, \$5.00 per year; For the Weekly, \$1.25 for three months; For the Weekly \$2.00 per annum.

Payment is required in advance. The papers will be delivered at the place of business or residence of the subscriber, or other place designated, immediately upon the receipt of the stage.

The Doctrine of Unconditional Election and Eternal Reprobation Considered.

NUMBER FOUR.

For the Messenger.

The best way to decide points more obscure and less important, is by the more clear and important ones. They are generally more clear, while the less important are more obscure. Every system has, or should have, agreement and government. Just so with any system of body or divinity. I find in the creed of all orthodox christians the following sentiments, which I will set up as cardinal points or "beginning corners," with which all our other sentiments will agree, if they be free from error.

1st. There are some of Adam's family saved, and they are saved by grace. And God receives all the glory.

2d. There are some of Adam's family lost, and they are lost for refusing grace, and the fault lies at their own door.

Now, whatever may be the sentiments of christians on other subjects, they all agree on those two points, be they Calvinists, or be they Armenians. I thought I believed one doctrine, which had a tendency to destroy either of those points, I would renounce it. And every Calvinist and Armenian would do the same.

No Calvinist can be more firm in the belief that the sinner's salvation is by grace, and that God receives the glory; and no Armenian more settled in the belief of the guilt lying at the door of the sinner that is damned, than I am. But if the Calvinist system of theology embraces only one of the points, there must be error somewhere.

Some, however, seem to believe that if they can only save the sinner by grace, and secure the glory of God, it is not so material how the others are lost, whether by divine or their own agency. But a system to be correct, must operate both ways and secure both points.

If we maintain a sentiment in our system which appears to contribute to the glory of God, and in connection with it, hold to another, that certainly tarnishes the divine glory, we lose more than we gain; we destroy more glory than we make.

I will now present two systems, that—though they embrace one of the above "cardinal points" severally—yet neither secures both.

There is a class of divines that hang every event on sovereign agency: the system is called Predestination. It avers that every event which occurs is in consequence of a previous decree of the divine being—unconditional election and eternal reprobation—a limited atonement and partial operation of the Holy Spirit are the bones, muscle and ligaments of the system. It is contended that the will of all that are saved is determined by divine influence to choose life; and that all others were left without an "effectual call," "passed by," and "ordained to wrath." Let us now run the line of the system, and see whether it will embrace both those leading points by which we are to be governed.

If every thing turns on divine agency, without the concurrence of man's agency, and those who are saved are saved, are saved by divine agency, we gain the first point. But the same agent that saves one, damns the other; thus you see, by hanging every thing on divine agency, man ceases to be the cause of his own damnation, and so the Calvinist loses more than he makes; for if he brings some glory to God by the first act, he loses more by the second than he gains by the first; therefore, there is error in his system somewhere.

A second system hangs every thing on man's agency, and teaches that man, though fallen, is capable of being brought back to heaven without divine influence. By this scheme, you can readily lay the sinner's guilt at his own door; but this secures only one point—the other is lost, for "those who are saved are saved, are saved through their own agency, and God is robbed of his glory; so it is evident there is error in this system likewise.

Neither of the foregoing systems will secure these points which we stated in our outset; for those who hang every thing on sovereign agency, render the sinner passive in his regeneration, or, on man's agency, abstract from divine influence, are equally in error.

I will now present a system which I think will secure both points in question; therefore must be true.

The government of God is composed of four different parts. In this government some things take place on sovereign principles, others by man's agency, others again, by a concurrence of divine and human agency. The will of man is not determined by divine agency, as the Predestinationist supposes, nor by an overruling of motive, as the necessitarian believes, nor does man possess a depraved self-determining power to do good, as the humanitarian says; but by the intervention of the Son of God, he has a day of probation, he is placed during his state of trial, under divine influence, which counteracts his depravity, untrammels his will, and renders him capable of choosing between good and evil—life as well as death, in the situation, he possesses determining power—not a depraved, self-determining power, but a determining power of the ability that God gives. And as he is an agent in the government, he has ability to perform his part, and is held accountable for what he can do and ought to do.

God will do his part in the government, but will not do man's part—man can and must do his own.

But here again steps in his gray hair, venerable only for its gray hair, that man has no ability to do any thing, the thing was decreed from all eternity for God's knowledge of events is and was co-eternal to a positive decree. In answer to this I have already remarked that God must know all that he does—but it does not follow that he must do all that he knows. His knowledge is infinite, and comprehends what he will do himself, and what every other being will do; yet he is not the author of all that he knows; he is, therefore, the proper Judge of all the earth; for known unto him are all things, and the Judge of all the earth will do right.

In order to embrace those leading points under consideration, all must have an election to a state of probation or trial. Hence all Adam's family were chosen in Christ—from all eternity if you please—that they might, through sanctification of the spirit, and belief of the truth, be made holy and become personally the elect of God, and chosen or set apart to a state of glory.

Therefore as all were chosen in Christ, to a state of trial, the atonement was made for all.

All, then, have an election, and, founded on that election is an atonement for all; Then, if the Father chose all, and the Son atoned for all, in order to have union in the office of the united Father, all must come into the world under the office of the Holy Spirit, and a measure of his influence must be given to every man, as well as a general influence; he must convince the world.

We will now run over our lines from all these points, to see whether we can secure those cardinal points for which we set out, and which we must secure if the system be correct.

If only a part have an election—atonement and divine influences, then only a part can be saved.

Although I will admit that those who are saved are saved by grace, and God receives the glory, yet (as before remarked) there is a part damned—and why? Because they could not be saved. God from eternity particularly predestinated, foreordained and unchangeably designated, passed by and assigned them to eternal wrath!!! See sections 3, 4 and 7, quoted in our first number.

There we have laid the damnation of those that are lost at the door of divine agency, and so we have lost one of our leading points, and so it will be. If we hang every thing on man's agency, the guilt of those who are lost will be at their own door; but some are saved, but God gets no glory, for they save themselves.

But, if we give all an election, all an atonement, and all a sufficient aid by the Holy Spirit; then any and every sinner may and can be saved. When a sinner may and can believe; and when he might and does, he has only done his duty and merits nothing; if saved without his own merit, he is saved by grace; and if saved by grace, God receives all the glory. Therefore we have gained the first point. But let us in the next place, with this general plan, by the guilt at the door of those who are damned.

All have a conviction, all have an atonement, all are enabled to believe;—the spirit convinces all; thus all sinners may and can be saved; and if they may and can, they ought and if they ought and refuse, they ought to be damned; and if they be damned, the guilt will lie at their own door, and heaven will be clear. What more could the Lord have done for them that he has not done?

So I have secured both points; the system operates both ways; and—of course—it must be true.

The advocates of the Calvinist system of Predestination, invert, as I think, the order that faith and regeneration bear to each other; though this inversion may be necessary to bolster up the system. It involves error. This I shall attempt to demonstrate in my next.

R. D****.

Appropriation for Minnesota.

The bill making an appropriation of about twelve hundred thousand dollars, to pay the sufferers in Minnesota and Dakota, by the numerous Indian outbreaks of 1862, passed the House on Monday without a dissenting voice. So just and meritorious were those claims regarded and considered by all, that the bill was not even referred to the Committee of the Whole, as is almost invariably done with all bills appropriating money.

The amount appropriated is to be taken from moneys in the Treasury belonging to Sioux Indians, those who committed the outrages and made the depredations.

Great credit is due to Hon. Mr. Willard for his indefatigable labors in behalf of those poor and destitute sufferers; and also to Col. Aldrich, who is one of the commissioners to investigate and audit those claims, for his quiet but persistent efforts for the relief of the sufferers, hundreds of whom lost all they had, save the clothing they stood in. This bill, if it passes the Senate, will carry relief to thousands of honest, worthy people.—National Republican.

Gen. John Lloyd, a prominent New York merchant, in his younger days actively connected with the militia and a leading Whig politician, died in Thursday.

Real Estate for Sale

A dwelling house in the city of Stillwater, with two lots, a good garden, a variety of fruit, with barn and other improvements—a convenient residence.

Also lots in Haxton. For terms enquire at the store of W. M. CAPRON.

Stillwater, April 30, 1864.

For Sale.

The entire Stock in Trade of W. M. Capron, comprising Tin Ware, Hardware, Tools, &c., in the city of Stillwater. Terms reasonable for Cash.

W. M. CAPRON.

MILITARY, NAVAL, BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE

ARRAIDS OF PAY.
Due Officers, Soldiers or Sailors of the Army and Navy, promptly collected or cashed.

BOUNTIES.
Due from the United States, State and Con. by collected or cashed. Soldiers wounded in battle; those serving 24 months in the war organizations; and those serving two whole years in any regiment, are entitled.

PENSIONS.
Provided the Widow, Children under sixteen, dependent mothers, and dependent orphan sisters of deceased officers, soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy.

OFFICERS.
Pay Rolls, Reports for Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments properly made out; and approved claims collected or cashed.

PRIZE MONEY.
Due Officers, Sailors and Marines of the Naval Service, collected or cashed.

CLAIMS.
All prize claims against the Government, by officers, sailors, soldiers or marines, will receive our attention. Persons out of the city are requested to write us.

An experienced man in the army and navy, and a resident local agent in Washington, are on hand to collect in the transaction of business with the Department.

BROWN & SHELTON,
2 Park Place, New York.

EDWARD H. BIGGS, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 131 Third Street, Opposite Thompson's Bank.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.,

Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Minnesota, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, WINDOW GLASS, PATENT MEDICINES.

And every article comprised in a well filled Drug Store, AND ASSURES ALL OF SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT.

Pollock, Donaldson & Ogden,

IMPORTERS OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE,

DEALERS IN

Carbon Oil and Lamps,

PLATED WARE,

AND

House Furnishing Goods.

Union Block, Corner Third and Robert Streets.

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

New Bakery.

The undersigned has just completed a large oven, and is now prepared to furnish various kinds of BREAD, PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, &c., at the lowest rates.

Also a general assortment of Family Groceries.

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Candles, Soap, Oysters, Sardines, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Apples, Candies, &c.

State on Main Street, opposite Carl & Co's Drug Store.

ANTHONY TUOR.

Stillwater, May 3, 1864—31 2m.

J. C. RAGUET & CO., Wholesale Grocers,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Cor Third and Cedar Streets,

St. Paul, Minn.

HENRY F. E. VITT, "Our House,"

RESTAURANT & SALOON.

Fresh Oysters Served up in Every Style.

Meals at all hours,

SERVED UP ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Spiced Trout, and all kinds of game served up when in season.

Day & Jenks, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

ALCOHOL,

CARBON OIL,

NAPHTHA,

LINSEED OIL,

WINDOW GLASS,

GLASS-WARE,

PAINTS,

VARNISHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

AND BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

Cor. 3d and Cedar Streets,

SAINT PAUL, MINN.,

DAVID DAY, 1863-64.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!

SPRING,---1864!

Having purchased our goods very early in the season, when goods were lower than they are at this time, we are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers of any thing in our line. We have now in store all kinds of Dress Goods, Groceries, Hosiery, Sheetings, Shirts, Hoop skirts, Balmoral skirts, Table and Piano Covers, Curtains, Muslin, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Head-Nets, a full stock of Millinery Goods, of all kinds, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flats, Ruches, and Skater Hoods. Our stock of

Large and complete, all of which being purchased before the late advance, enable us to sell at 25 per cent. lower than the market price. We have a full stock of

SHOES

Those in want of first quality goods in that line should give us a call. We have new Saddles, London Mustard, Pickle, London Club Sauce, superior quality of Green and Black Tea, and all other articles of Family Groceries.

Local and Miscellaneous News.

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

BUTTER is selling in St. Paul at 20 cents a pound, eggs at 10 cents a dozen.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Senator Ramsey and Representative Doolittle have our thanks for valuable and interesting public documents.

The *Jeannette Roberts*, which is chartered by DAN CASTELLO to convey his circus, troupe this season, was not able to get up to Taylor Falls, where they had advertised to perform on Saturday, by reason of the low stage of water.

PEOPLE'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—We welcome to our table this neat and valuable work. It is published in Chicago, and is being determined not to be dependent on the services of any kind of literature. We wish the magazine all the success it so richly deserves. No family should be without it.

CASTELLO'S CIRCUS.—This excellent show exhibited on Friday afternoon and evening of last week. In the evening the tent was well filled there being over a thousand persons present. Their performances are highly spoken of wherever they go. DAN CASTELLO as clown is hard to beat; and Master Larry North, in his daring feats of horseback riding is probably unsurpassed.

We publish an unusually interesting article this week from an unknown correspondent at Fort Abercrombie.

Our friend, from Fort Abercrombie, has been so kind as to send us a copy of his letter, which we are enabled to send to our readers. We have no doubt, however, that our readers will join in the expression of obligations to the unknown friend for his interesting letter. We hope he will favor us with more of the same sort.

LOGS are coming into the St. Croix boom at a moderate rate, although the water is very low and falling. My great exertions, and a vast amount of damplage, is thought about ten million feet will be got into this boom. The water, however, is so low that the large logs get aground even in the boom, and there is at present a large crew of men engaged, as soon as the water rises, to get the logs for the various owners.

SMALL POK AT MARINE.—We are reliably informed that this dreaded disease has made its appearance at Marine, having been brought to that place by a young man from Fort Snelling. When he was first taken down, it was not known to be small pox, and many of the friends and neighbors called in to see him, thus spreading the contagion in an alarming manner. We have no further particulars. Our people would do well to take every precaution to guard against the disease, as we can hardly hope to escape a visitation of the dreadful scourge.

DOG LAW.—If our memory serves us right, the Legislature of our State, one year ago last winter, passed a law requiring every owner or keeper of a dog to cause it to be registered, numbered, described, and licensed for one year from the first day of May. We see, however, the great majority of owners of canine animals in this city, will forget or neglect to comply with the requirements of this law, and that our City Marshal will execute the "death penalty" on these daily and nightly disturbers of the peace and quiet of the city, in the most temerarious and reckless manner.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The General Field Agent for the Western Department, Rev. SHEPARD WELLS, speaks cheerfully of his success in his trip through this section of the State. The net result of his labors foot up nearly \$900. The amounts paid are as follows:

Winona.....\$163.20
Anoka.....25.00
Minneapolis.....149.00
St. Anthony.....129.00
Stillwater.....72.25
St. Paul.....275.20

Total.....\$860.75

Rev. F. G. KNOX, Delegate to the Army of the Tennessee, will continue the work thus nobly and successfully begun.

REPORT OF THE attendance in the public schools of the city of Stillwater for the month ending May 6, 1884.

No. enrolled. Avg. Per. attendance.

Grammar school by Boys Girls Boys Girls

2. Townsend 25 31 4 24 28

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Acknowledgment.

The undersigned would like to thank the

acknowledging his sincere gratitude to the

perfect state of health on Thursday evening

last, and the receipt from them of Forty old

dollars, besides valuable articles for the ward-

robe and family use.

Such unsolicited expressions of kindness have

a value to the recipient beyond his ability to

express. With feeling that these benefac-

tions were bestowed from respect to the office

rather than to the incumbent, I will still look

back upon Thursday night May 12th 1884 as

one of the green spots of life to me and mine,

and bear in kind and grateful remembrance

those who gave it this coloring.

J. L. HOWELL.

THE MONUMENT TO CAPT. LOUIS

MULLER.—We stated some weeks since that a

monument was in course of construction for

this gallant officer, by his German friends in

this place. It was erected upon his grave on

Saturday last, and is a grand and imposing

structure. The whole height above the surface

of the ground is about eleven feet, composed

of five pieces in a tasteful and elegant style

architecture. (In the main portion of the

column is the following inscription, cut deep

in the stone, and inlaid with gold:

MEMORIAL

OF

CAPTAIN LOUIS MULLER,

COMPANY E, FIRST REGIMENT MINN. VOL.,

WAR BORN IN CANTON BRISON, IN THE

REPUBLIC OF SWITZERLAND, IN 1838.

KILLED IN THE BATTLE AT GETTYS-

BURG, JULY 2, 1863.

MAY HE REST IN PEACE.

FROM FORT ABERCROMBIE

GREAT BUFFALO RAID NEAR FORT A-

BERCROMBIE—COMPANIES A AND C,

EIGHTH REGIMENT, IN ACTION—GAL-

LANT CONDUCT ON THE FIELD—A

BUFFALO KILL ON FIRE—SIX

LARGE BUFFALO KILLED, AND SIX

CALVES TAKEN PRISONERS.

For the Stillwater Messenger.

Sunday, the 24th of April, was a long,

blue day at Fort Abercrombie. The

sun was almost down in the west, and

the garrison, with all its surroundings,

were an appearance of discontent, in-

prisonment and misery. Life appar-

ently was a burden, and all seemed anxious

to get through the day as soon as possible,

hoping that some new day might bring

some new thing, and impart some new

life. At this juncture a soldier passed,

singing out: "A big herd of buffalo in

sight!" "Where?" "I heard a dozen

voices." "Off to the west about five

miles," said somebody. Men began to

climb wood piles, houses, and all other

accessible elevations, all asking where,

and straining their visions over the prairie

to the west.

Not long after the first report, our

humble servant proceeded without un-

necessary delay, and succeeded in gain-

ing the top of a large wood pile, and up-

on leveling his glass in the direction in-

dicted by one of Major Brown's scouts.

He was much surprised to discover a

large herd of buffalo, numbering two or

three hundred and apparently not more

than six miles from the Fort. Several

glasses were used and all confirmed the

report. A party was at once organized

to start after them, but it being so near

night, all agreed, upon consultation, to

remain at the Fort until morning, and

then organize and take a fair start.

The morning came, and a beautiful

morning it was. As early as 7 o'clock,

many soldiers, with their Springfield ri-

fling, another party of twelve others

still were fixing themselves in the

saddles and going through the motions

of firing to the right and left. "A!

ready now," said Jo, "follow me and

keep still!" We started slowly along

watching out ahead, and in a few min-

utes we came in sight of the herd about

a mile distant. We were all eyes as we

moved slowly and noiselessly along, and

it was really a sight worth seeing. Every

buffalo looked like a shaggy ox

with a pack on his shoulder. Many

calves were in sight, and as we approach-

ed nearer we could see the calves run-

ning and playing and having all the

pleasure which young calves could have,

on an open prairie along with their

mothers. Little did they think of what

was close upon them. I saw several of

the large buffalo raise their heads to

look at us, and expected to see them run,

but they only started round a little, and

then would stop and look around again.

"Keep right along," slowly said Jo,

"they will not run yet. I will tell you

when to go in." We were within rifle

shot but no one dared fire, for Jo's

word.

Soon after, they all raised their heads

and ran close together, and stared us

right in the face. They looked and

snuffed, and then they turned. "Now,"

said Jo, "go in!" And in we went.

The whole prairie started into life that

instant. The calves began to bleat, the

gums began to crack, every rider along

his horse, with his eye on some choice

bull or heifer. Under the mist of the

herd my horse dashed, and from his ac-

tions I judged he thought he was run-

ning a race with the world. In jump-

ing over a calf he hurt it, and it bawled

out very loud, and that instant an old

cow just ahead came to a right-about, and

faced me.

I have seen hogfollies and all other

kinds of follies, but I must confess that

that old cow surpassed every thing I ever

saw, even in my opinion slumbers.

My horse was willing to shiver, and I

was willing he should. I passed her and

—drew a long breath, and my attention

was taken up soon after by seeing Lieut-

enant Tibbets making an extra effort to

get close to an enormous bull.

He was urging his horse and getting his

ready just as I saw him. In a mo-

ment crack went his rifle! I saw a ball

of fire strike the big bull on the shoul-

der, and to my astonishment that ball of

fire—was caused by a bad car-

tridge—kept burning, and the immense

loud and dry hair took fire. The flames

went with great fury over his high hump.

The old bull set up the most hideous

roar; his tongue was out, his tail was

up, smoking and burning, leaping and

roaring, onward he went.

Nothing at this juncture could have

added to the wild, rapturous and gigan-

tic sport. The last I saw of the big bull

he was saving himself but losing his

hair.

Many a fellow was seen holding on to

two calves, with an arm around each

calves neck, and trying to get off their

neck-kerchiefs or gun-slugs to tie

them with.

Some attempted to capture large

calves, and were dragged, kicked and

battered until they lost their patience and

their hold too, and then my calf was

made meal in short order. Once Frank

Leslie's special was not on the spot, and

Bronson's Column.

1863. 1863.

NEW STORE.

THE NEWS.

Since our last issue there has been no heavy fighting by our armies in Virginia. Grant and Lee occupy about the same positions as after the battle of Spotsylvania. Both armies have been reinforced.

At midnight of the 15th, after two days hard fighting, Gen. Sherman forced Johnston to evacuate Raseau. Sherman pursued hastily, and on the morning of the 19th was reported at Kingston, Ga., Johnston still retreating.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing in the two days' fight was about 3,000.

The Tribune's correspondent with Sigel says the army left Woodstock on the 15th, marched eighteen miles to Newmarket, fought the combined forces of Echols and Imboden, and returned to Strasburg, in forty-eight hours.

The fight commenced by the 28th Ohio attacking Imboden near Mt. Jackson, driving him to Newmarket, where Echols and Breckinridge reinforced the latter. At the same time Sigel partly reinforced our force.

The rebels charged twice on our men, the second charge being successful, but on reaching our second line they were met by seventeen pieces of artillery and a destructive infantry fire, almost annihilating the rebel line.

We charged on them and drove them, but our batteries had to cease firing to allow our charge. The rebels, numbering twenty to one, then drove us back, we losing five guns.

The retreat then commenced in good order and success across the Shenandoah. The bridge was burned after crossing.

Our loss is 650 killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Hunter succeeds Sigel in command of the Department of West Virginia including the Shenandoah Valley.

Over 25,000 veteran reinforcements have been forwarded to Gen. Grant. He says probably our losses have been overestimated.

An interesting dispatch from Gauley Bridge, West Virginia, gives an account of a brilliant victory by Gen. Averill, on the right of the main body of General Cook's army.

Gen. Averill fought the rebels four hours, driving them, killing and wounding many, and capturing prisoners.

Under cover of the darkness the rebels retreated. Our loss was 120 killed and wounded. None missing.

Near Blacksburg, Gen. Averill commenced destroying the railroad, which was most effectively done, to a point four miles east of Christiansburg. At the latter place a small force of the rebels hastily left, leaving two three-inch guns which fell into our hands.

Butler has retired from the siege of Fort Darling.

The author of the forged proclamation has been discovered. His name is Joseph Howard, Jr., formerly a writer in the N. Y. Times.

The news from Red River comes through Gen. Canby to the War Department, announcing the blockade of that river by the rebels completely, and requiring operations of some magnitude to remove it.

Important Currency Movement.
The Banks of this State give notice that on and after July 1, 1861, they will pay out and receive on deposit, at par only legal tender notes, National currency and the bills of all the banks of this State that redeem with legal tender notes in the State.

The Board of enrollment announce once more that the draft will positively commence on Monday, the 22d instant. We expect the future historian, after looking over a file of the St. Paul papers for Minnesota items, will set it down as a fact that in 1861 there was a draft in this State of about 2,000 men every Monday morning for the first six months of the year.

The Bogus Proclamation.
The bogus proclamation which is so frequently referred to in the telegraphic despatches, appeared first in the New York World, the most infamous copperhead paper in the country. It was over the President's signature, and acknowledged the failure of the Virginia campaign, set apart a day of fasting and prayer, and called out 400,000 more men.

The proclamation was a cruel forgery.

—A Washington dispatch says, One strong indication of the result is the melancholy aspect of the secession sympathizers here.

Meeting of the Normal Board.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Normal School, held at the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in St. Paul, May 16, 1861, the following members answered to their names, to wit: J. D. Ford, A. E. Ames, D. H. Frost, and D. Blakely, ex officio.

On motion of D. A. E. Ames, J. D. Ford, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Board.

The report of the Treasurer of the Board was presented and read as follows:

The Treasurer of the State Normal School would respectfully submit the following report, covering all its transactions, from date of his last report, viz: Sept. 15, 1860:

Amount of State warrants on hand..... \$2,503 85

April 4, 1861.—Received for Rent School seats..... 40 00

April 8, 1861.—Received for Rent School seats..... 60 00

Deduct balance due Treasurer as per last report..... \$120 00

Balance..... 22 99

SYLVESTER J. SMITH, Treasurer, Winona, May 15, 1861.

The following communication accompanied the report of the Treasurer:

Winona, May 15, 1861.
To the State Normal School Board, State of Minnesota:

Gentlemen: Herewith I submit your Treasurer's Reports of all transactions in cash and State warrants from the organization of the School to the present time.

Owing to the pressure of other engagements I would hereby respectfully resign my position as Treasurer of your Board.

Yours very truly,
J. J. SMITH.

The following resolution was thereupon unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Normal Board be due, and are hereby tendered to Sylvester J. Smith, Esq., for the faithful manner in which he has performed his duties as Treasurer of this Board.

On motion of Mr. Ames it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board be empowered to invest the available funds of the Normal School (consisting of State warrants) in interest-bearing securities, convertible at need into cash.

On motion of Mr. Frost, it was unanimously

Resolved, That John G. McMynn, of Racine, Wisconsin, is hereby elected Principal of the Normal School at Winona, at a salary of \$2,000: Provided, That the citizens of Winona will devote the sum of \$5,000 in addition to the sum already appropriated, to the erection of a Normal School building, to be commenced immediately upon the adoption of this proposition.

Resolved further, That in the event of the non-adoption of the above proposition, the Board will immediately erect a building for the use of a Normal School, at a cost of \$20,000: Provided, That the notes already given by citizens of Winona for the purpose of erecting a Normal School, be paid and appropriated toward the object contemplated herein.

On motion of Mr. Frost,

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Board be authorized to carry into effect the following resolutions of the Board of Directors, and make the contracts thereon contemplated.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

By Mr. Ames,
Resolved, That the President and Secretary be authorized, from time to time, to make such changes in the conditions of admission to the Normal School as may seem to be demanded.

By Mr. Frost,
Resolved, That the Principal of the State Normal School at Winona, John G. McMynn, in connection with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, be requested to employ the line, all the members of the Normal School, at the first of September, in awakening the attention of the citizens of the State to the subject of popular education, and to the reopening of the Normal School at Winona.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Board:

President—J. D. Ford, Wm. S. Dunn, E. S. Youngs.
Treasurer—Matthew G. Norton.

The members were allowed for actual expenses of attendance at two last meetings as follows:

April 15—D. H. Frost..... 22 50
May 18—D. H. Frost..... 11 00
May 18—J. D. Ford..... 15 00
May 18—A. E. Ames..... 5 00

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

D. BLAKELY, Sec. (ex officio).

EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE THEM.
From R. B. Heintzelman, Steward 72d regiment P. V. "Your medicinal preparation (Brown's Bronchial Troches) is certainly valuable to soldiers in the field, and I feel satisfied that if generally adopted in the hospitals, many sleepless nights of the weary soldier would be averted. Our regiment are now testing their qualities, and I believe are all satisfied with their effects in alleviating those distressing affections of the throat arising from cold and exposure. They are now daily prescribed in our hospital and at the surgeon's morning call." Sold everywhere at 25 cts. per box.

The New York Tribune says the sister of Mrs. Lincoln, and her being passed through our lines with contraband goods, did not appear in its columns. It calls on Copperhead papers to retract their statements to that effect. These, however, have the "moral courage" to persist in a lie when they have once uttered it.

Sixty business firms at Quincy, Ill., have agreed to secure the positions of their clerks who have enlisted for the hundred days' service.

—During the late affair near City Point, Gen. Butler narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. His only escape was a short distance from him was captured.

The Expedition.

From the St. Paul Press we learn that the Indian expedition this summer will consist of the whole of the eighth regiment, eight companies of the second cavalry and two sections of Captain Jones' Battery—all under command of Col. Thomas of the eighth. The plan of the expedition is the same as last year, and its results will undoubtedly be just about the same.

Last year, our readers will recollect, the expedition captured one of Little Crow's sons and several squaws. During the winter these squaws have been transported more than two thousand miles and again let loose on the very grounds where they were captured. It is hardly to be expected that lightning will strike two times in succession, the same spot, so we must not expect the new expedition to capture the identical squaws which were taken last year, yet the people may confidently and reasonably expect that an equal number may be ready for resumption during the coming winter months. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

St. Paul, St. Cloud, Mankato and intermediate points have rather more actual knowledge of the fruits of this Indian arrangement than we, who are located at one side of the line of travel and disbursements. But the most casual observer can see that it is a "big thing"—millions of money in it, all in greenbacks.

Sibley's Annual Field Sports.
Marching three thousand men one thousand miles across an uninhabitable plain to capture a half dozen squaws and two or three Indian boys, then shipping his captives one thousand miles down the Mississippi and about two thousand up the Missouri and turning them loose on the very spot where they were captured.

FILLMORE COUNTY.—The Chatfield Democrat has been informed by a person who has counted the pigeons in the roost near that village, that they number exactly 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. As each nest is supposed to turn out two "squaws," the Democrat desires that some gentleman, who has the necessary leisure and mathematical ability, will calculate how many pigeons there will be in that roost when the "young uns are hatched." The same paper says that not less than twelve thousand pounds of maple sugar were manufactured in Fillmore county this spring.

A fire has been raging near Chatfield for some days past, doing considerable damage to fences and timber.

Missouri Radicalism.
The Chicago Tribune says: "The radical party of the State of Missouri have recently met in their various county conventions to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held at Jefferson City on the 25th instant. In several instances the parties authorized to call the conventions undertook to run them in the interest of the pro-slavery, half-breed 'Unionists,' but their efforts signally failed, the delegates in every instance electing radical candidates, upon the most radical platforms."

The following are samples of their resolutions, which are significant as coming direct from the Union people of Missouri, and representing their views unmodified and untrammelled by any outside influences.

By the Cole County convention:

Resolved, That it being manifestly absurd to expect a war to be prosecuted to the injury of rebels while rebel voices influence our councils, all annexities that place political power in the hands of rebels are false in theory and fatal in practice; and the political power of a State properly residing in the loyal people, rebels who have taken up arms should not be allowed to exercise the elective franchise.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the placing of arms in the hands of every man—white or black—who is willing to fight for his country; and deem all such, whatever be their color or race, as entitled to more consideration than rebels.

By the Lafayette county convention:

2d. That the disfranchisement of rebels and their abettors is a subject pregnant with the deepest interests of our State. The consummation of that object is earnestly hoped to be obtained at no distant day, for the reason that it would undoubtedly prove injurious and suicidal were the enemies of the State to have a voice in its councils.

The Tribune adds:

Similar resolutions from Dallas, Marion and other counties represent all sections of Missouri. When the labors of these men shall have been crowned with success, in making Missouri a free State, the rapidly with which her internal resources will be developed, and her industrial progress manifested, will astonish the seceding element which has fought and, if it can, will vote to confine it to the old business of breeding negroes for the New Orleans market.

—The first man killed in the late conflict in Virginia was Chas. Williams of the 8th Massachusetts. The Old Bay State again sheds the first blood.

Washington County Teachers' Institute.

The attention of teachers and others interested, is called to the following resolution adopted at the last session of the Institute:

Resolved, That the next meeting of the Washington County Institute be held on the second Tuesday [14th] of July, 1861.

Messrs. Townsend, McMillan, Stickney, Howell and Hulcomb are the committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

An effort will be made to secure the attendance of Prof. John G. McMynn of the State Normal School, Prof. Weld of River Falls, Wisconsin, and other distinguished educators.

The place of holding the Institute will be announced hereafter.

Distances from Richmond.
The following table of distances from Richmond will be found of interest at the present time:

Miles.
To Petersburg..... 25 To Taylorville..... 20
To White House..... 24 To Hungary..... 8
To Fredericksburg..... 60 To Fort Walhalla..... 16
To Guinea Station 48 To Frederick's Hall..... 50
To Milford..... 38 To Louisa C.H..... 62
To Chesterfield..... 25 To Gordonsville..... 76
To Hanover Junction..... 21 To Beaver Dam..... 40
To Charlottesville..... 62 To Spotsylvania..... 44
To Lynchburg..... 31 To Danville..... 123

The trial of Sumner C. Cutler for shooting his wife's paramour, which occupied the District Court in Hemenpin county several days, was decided on Tuesday last. After the testimony was in the State abandoned the case. After an absence of a few minutes, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty, because of insanity."

The Court directed that Mr. Cutler should remain in the custody of the Sheriff until the question of his present insanity was determined.

The agents of various railroad and packet companies at St. Paul, have resolved that on and after the 15th of May all charges and freight bills must be paid in Treasury notes or the notes of National banks.

Miscellaneous currency is fast being driven to the wall, and the sooner all persons paying out or receiving money resort to the use of National currency alone, the better it will be for them.

—Brigadier General A. V. Kautz, who is now playing so important a part in Gen. Butler's expedition, will be recollected as playing a conspicuous part in the chase of John Morgan through Ohio last summer.

PROFITABLE TEN ACRES.—J. H. Soule, Esq., of Grant, received \$300 net profits from the cultivation of ten acres last season.

—The editor of the N. Y. Leader has been arrested for libel, at the instance of that indefatigable nuisance, the "Cough Johnnies."

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.
The U. S. Christian Commission wish the friends of our brave soldiers to know that in anticipation of the great struggle in Virginia they had a large number of delegates, wagons and stores on the ground and going with the army on the march. They were present during the battles. There were now 204 delegates at work on the field, most of them giving their services gratuitously. Thirty-seven choice boxes of hospital stores were shipped to day. More stores and men will be sent forward daily. Our Government is doing everything in its power to relieve the wounded, and with entire appreciation of our work, gives us every possible facility.

Intelligence from the General Field Agent states that on the way to Fredericksburg, and wherever the wounded and dying were found, delegates from the Mission were binding wounds and doing all in their power to relieve them. Hundreds have already been saved by their instrumentalities.

When the present campaign began, the Commission found itself with an empty treasury, but relying on God and a generous American people, they resolved to do their whole duty to the noble men who have sacrificed all for their country. The emergency is great. Victory to our arms should stimulate the people to meet it.

Geo. H. STUART,
Ch'n Christian Commission.

ADVICE OF CAVALRY HORSES.—Gen. Sibley has issued a stringent order relative to the abuse of horses by cavalry men. Persons guilty of misusing a horse will be dismounted and transferred to the infantry. The General says that this order will be strictly enforced, and to that end regimental and line officers are ordered to report without delay all instances of such abuse.

Company officers are also strictly prohibited from permitting public horses in their charge, from being rode or otherwise used, except for purposes immediately connected with the public service.

On April 19th, 1775, (the day of the battle of Lexington,) the cherry trees in the vicinity of Boston were in full blossom; they have also been in blossom on the 19th of April twice since the beginning of this century.

Waxed Fat and Kicked.

From the Chicago Tribune:
Western Kentucky has had a fine time of it; has been in clover now for some time. Situated between the rivers, with a good soil, easy access on all sides, protected by the Union armies in part, and in part by her distance from the field of actual strife, and by lying a little out of their way of passage to and fro, she has been remarkably free from the ravages of war, and might have been wholly so had she chosen.

But Western Kentucky is desperately rebel. It lurks in her bones and runs in her blood. Freedom means the right to breed and whip "niggers." And hence, though surrounded by the Union armies, and by people working in the interests of the Union, she has set up a local empire of her own in the interests of the rebellion. True, she is fed by the commerce of the loyal parts of the country. She can buy and sell and get rich in trade with the people of the United States; and did she herself but will it might enjoy the fruits of her gains unmolested. Trusted as if she were loyal, she is permitted free communication—enjoying by the mails of the Union, access to all the sources of light and information enjoyed by other true people of the nation.

But disloyalty can not be easy, no matter how well off. The swine does not more naturally take to the mire than the slaveocracy does to rebellion; and so Western Kentucky opens her arms to Forrest and his ruffianism; feeds them, clothes them and supplies them with horses and military stores; fills his army with recruits; helps him in his fight at Paducah; joins him in the butchery at Port Pillow; and when he is tired of his stay escorts him off to Tennessee and to Dixie. Feeling fat and good over the success of these military endeavors, she proclaims the reign of the social and political tyranny—"No Union man can live in her borders. A true blue rebel shall succeed the loyal Anderson in Congress." Though in the United States, she still intends to form a part of Dixie.

Well, it is refreshing to learn that the antipathetic system is that prescribed for her. The boats were forbidden in the days of the Forrest terror to land or to take upon board any passengers. The order is rigidly enforced, and that she will see if there is any difference between unrestrained communication with the Union and being shut up in isolation by herself. Now, too, the order is given to stop the mails to her. No letters or mail shall convey her no more letters or newspapers, nor bring them out of her secessionist gloom to the rest of the world.

We can not say that the right treatment is best in every case in the world. When they have received a thorough whacking and feel pretty humble, it is doubtless well to try the virtues of mildness, so far as they bear it well. But when insolence takes the place of gratitude, or treachery still goes on under the cover of profession—there can be no doubt as to what the proper course is. There is nothing like the heroic treatment for died-in-the-wool rebels. They know what blows mean, but as to soft usage they are totally incapable to its virtues. Let Western Kentucky be put to an experience which shall fully try conclusions as to whether a Union man can live there or not. If the end can not otherwise be reached, let her soil be swept clean as a field through ing floor on a windy day, of every son and daughter of secession; and then if loyal men, white or black, can not be found to inhabit it, let it be the abode of partridges, opossums, black squirrels and deer forever. A wilderness is better than a nest of traitors. The men who murder surrendered gariboldis have no title to safety—no, nor to life.

STRANGERS.—Our city is full of strangers, and that is more, they are looking for homes in the Great West, or have already located among us. We hear of the sales of farming lands in all directions, and the country is rapidly filling up with sturdy farmers and energetic, thorough-going business men. Minnesota is getting her full proportion of the emigration this year.—*Hastings Independent.*

—Gen. Lee has issued an order for a day of fasting in his army. This must have been designed for a joke on his hungry soldiers.

Real Estate for Sale.
A dwelling house in the city of Stillwater, with two lots, a good garden, a variety of fruit, with barn and other improvements—a convenient residence.

Also lots in Baytown. For terms enquire at the store of W. M. CAPRON.
Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

For Sale.
The entire Stock in Trade of W. M. Capron, comprising Tin Ware, Hardware, Tools, &c., in the city of Stillwater. Terms reasonable for Cash.

W. M. CAPRON.

FOR INDIAN TRADE.
Beads all colors, Ribbons, Dark blue Jean, Calico, &c.
LEVY & DANIELS.

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, AND FIXTURES.
Just received and for sale lower than ever, by
CARL & CO.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge), sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Willamette Falls, Oregon, N. W.

21—41.

TO SPORTSMEN.
Just received and ready, a complete outfit for the grouse season, consisting of Eli's gun, caps, wads, shot, powder, flints, shot-bags, dog whips, whistles, &c.
CARL & CO.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 131 Third Street, Opposite Thompson's Bank,

SAINT PAUL, MINN.,

Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Minnesota, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, WINDOW GLASS, PATENT MEDICINES.

And every article comprised in a well filled Drug Store, AND ASSURES ALL OF SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT.

POLLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN,

IMPORTERS OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE,

DEALERS IN

Carbon Oil and Lamps,

PLATED WARE,

AND

House Furnishing Goods.

UNION BLOCK, CORNER THIRD AND ROBERT STREETS,

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

New Bakery.

The undersigned has just completed a large OVEN, and is now prepared to furnish various kinds of BREAD, PIES, CAKES, CRACKERS, &c., at the lowest rates.

Also a general assortment of Family Groceries.

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Candles, Soap, Oysters, Sardines, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Apples, Candies, &c.

Store on Main Street, opposite Carl & Co's Drug Store.

ANTHONY TUOR,
Stillwater, May 8, 1861.—31 2m.

J. S. SCHLENK'S
Clothing Establishment,

BENJAMIN'S BLOCK, MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

HATS & CAPS

BOOTS & SHOES,

BLANKETS,

HUCK MITTS,

GLOVES & MOCCASINS.

The undersigned begs leave to invite the attention of the public of Stillwater and St. Croix Valley to examine, at his store, the

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

which has been bought as low as any man can buy them, and will be sold at

LESS THAN CHICAGO RETAIL PRICES.

My large stock of Ready Made Clothing is mostly manufactured by myself in the very best style—being as well made as any custom work—and will be sold at less than Chicago prices.

The Merchant Tailor Department, under the supervision of

R. J. BALL,

will speak for itself.

We shall endeavor to make up the finest of custom work, at

LIVING PRICES.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES.

October 12, 1862.—15

J. E. SCHLENK.

SAPONIFIER,

CONCENTRATED LYE.

FAMILY SOAPMAKER.

WAR makes high prices. Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut Street. Pittsburgh—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way. noll-8m

BANK OF STILLWATER.

Organized under the Banking Law of the State of Minnesota.

MORACE THOMPSON - President.
CHARLES SCHEFFER - Cashier.
O. R. ELLIS - Assistant Cashier.

Banking Hours: from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

LANTERNS—FOR COAL OIL.
Without a chimney—a capital article, and cheap, by
CARL & CO.

J. C. RAGUET & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Cor Third and Cedar Streets,

St. Paul, Minn.

HENRY F. E. VITT,

THIRD STREET, No. 104, ST. PAUL.

"Our House"

RESTAURANT & SALOON.

Local and Miscellaneous News.

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

Mrs. Harris placed a beautiful and fragrant bouquet upon our sunset table yesterday, for which she has our thanks.

LOG DRILLING.—We noticed a number of loggers from various points below, in town for the purpose of making some purchases of logs and lumber.

PAINE'S ACCIDENT.—Mrs. CUTLER, wife of Mr. FOSTER CUTLER of company C, Eighth regiment, was severely burned one day last week by her clothes, taking fire from a heated stove. The explosion of her blouse and prompt assistance being given by her husband, she escaped serious injury.

LIBRARY DONATION.—The Universalist Sunday School of this place has been the fortunate recipient of a splendid library of well-selected books, the gift of our generous townsman, Gen. S. F. HENNEY, who has been a long and active member of that denomination. The donation comprises one hundred and twenty-five volumes, making the sum total in the library at present about three hundred volumes.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JUNE is at hand. This number is fully up to the standard of that excellent work. The specialty in this number consists in the large amount of pictorial matter devoted to children's dresses. There is a beautiful set engraving, the Summer Fashions, original music, Drawing Lesson for new beginners, &c.

DEBENTURES CAPTURED.—PROVOST Marshal C. B. WILSON captured two debentures at St. Croix Falls on Thursday last week. We do not know what regiment they belonged to, simply that one was from Maine and one from New York. They have been in the employ of a lumbering firm during the winter, and were just down from the drive when they were recognized from the description forwarded from the east, and nabbed by the Provost Marshal.

A DRAFT AT LAST.—TWENTY MEN TO BE DRAFTED FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.—STILLWATER CLERK.—The Board of Enrollment in Washington county has decided that a draft will be made for the deficiencies in the Northern Enrollment District, amounting to 288 men. The draft was to have commenced yesterday at 11 o'clock. The twenty men due from this county are to be taken from the following towns:

Baytown, 11; Denmark, 2; Greenfield, 3; Maring, 4.

THE FIRST BATTALION MINNESOTA INFANTRY consists of one hundred and eighty-five men—about one-half of whom are re-enlisted members of the "Old First," and the balance new recruits and men whose term of service will expire next fall. The entire force is composed of companies, commanded by the senior captain. They left for the front on Tuesday last, and will not doubt have an opportunity to join once more in the "On to Richmond" of the Army of the Toluca.

In the roster of Company A, which is published in full in the Press, we notice the name of THOS. H. PERSSELY, Ord. Serg. Major; and JOHN S. MAY, 1st Corporal in the same company.

ESCAPED AGAIN.—CHARLES HANSEN, the well-known deserter, whose capture was chronicled a few weeks since, has again managed to escape, and will probably be shrewd enough this time to keep out of the way of any danger of another capture.

We learn he was being conveyed to his regiment, heavily ironed, with a guard over him, but managed to get the guard drunk, and then he hid on the hands on the steamboat, and a little later, when he rolled himself quietly into the water and swam ashore.

The Dunn County Landowner speaks of his having been seen by some of his friends at Menominee, where his wife has been living; and adds that he is probably going this far on his way toward that Mecca of traitors, the land of the Canucks.

THUNDER STORM.—On Sunday morning last our people were startled and astonished at hearing a few distant but unmistakable peals of thunder, and some of the more heedful prophesied rain. But the clouds divided, and the storm passed by on the other side, leaving us a greater intensity of heat (if possible) than before. But toward evening another storm came up from the south, accompanied by a reasonable amount of lightning and lightning, and a little later, when our souls were cheered and our hearts made glad by an old-fashioned, legitimate, well-authenticated rain storm.

First in great driving drops, that came slanting to the earth, knocking up the dust where they struck, but finally as the wind subsided, "the silver rain" came gently down like a silent benediction upon the thirsty earth.

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NARROW ESCAPE FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH.—One day last week, little WILLIE PARSONS, not quite four years old, accompanied by an older sister, was playing about the saw-mill of HANSEN, STANLEY & Co., where his father is employed. Willie had often been allowed to ride on the carriage, which conveys the logs back and forth while they are being sawed into boards. On this occasion he imagined his sister was intending to get the start of him, and he made a sudden rush to jump on the carriage, and tumbled over the cross-timber at the end, which slides close to the floor, and before the little fellow was able to recover himself, he was being rapidly shored along the floor directly toward the saw. This little sister, not being able to extricate him from his perilous situation, attracted the attention of the father by her outcry, and he was only able to bring the machinery to a stop after his boy had been drawn to within a few inches of the saw.

The feelings of the father during those terrible moments of suspense may be imagined.

RENEWAL.—Yesterday morning, a horse belonging to S. CARR, Esq., attached to an open spring wagon, driven by his little son, SOCIATAS, about twelve years of age, became frightened on account of the fastening of one of the shafts giving way, which allowed the cross-bar to fall against his heels, and started at full speed down Chestnut street. The frightened animal, on reaching the foot of Chestnut street, turned down a street leading to the stable, a road very high and narrow, scarcely wide enough for teams to pass, and only one shaft, being attached to the wagon, it went swerving from side to side, at every buck coming in dangerous proximity to the brick, several times narrowly escaping tumbling down the descent, which would have smashed up things generally, and undoubtedly killed the driver. But they fortunately escaped, and after reaching the stable, the horse circulated about miscellaneous articles—Soc hanging to the lines all the while like a hero—until he was caught by the store's big brother, who rushed out of the store to his assistance.

NOTICE.—Subscriptions will be received at the Manager's Office for the Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Press of St. Paul, at the following rates:

For the Daily, 20 cents per week, 85 cents per month, or \$2.00 per year; For the Tri-Weekly, \$5.00 per year, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.25 for three months; For the Weekly \$2.00 per annum.

Payment is required in advance. The paper will be delivered at the place of business or residence of the subscriber, or other place designated, immediately upon the arrival of the stage.

Incidents of the Virginia Campaign.

—HON. E. B. WASHINGTON, says he was shot through the head while superintending the mounting of some heavy guns. There was no skirmishing at the time, but an occasional sharpshooter put a bullet in that direction, which caused the commotion to wine and dudge.

General Sedgwick was near by, with some of his staff, and twitted the man about his nervousness. "Pooh, man," he said, "they can't hit an elephant at that distance. Immediately after the ball hit him in the eye and the blood began to ooze from his nostrils, and he fell down in the arms of his Assistant Adjutant General.

—When the first party of our wounded, three hundred in number, arrived at Fredericksburg, the Mayor rallied a few guerrillas, and marched them into the rebel lines as prisoners of war. Mayor Slaughter and his friends are now in the guard house of Fredericksburg.

—Sergeant Winslow, 8th Pennsylvania regiment, came upon a rebel Col. and asked him to surrender. "Surrender to a private," said the Colonel, "Never." "I shall shoot you, sir," spoke the sergeant, leveling his musket. The rebel did not stir and attempted to get away, and the sergeant put a bullet through his head killing him instantly.

—Provost Marshal Sanderson of St. Louis, seized on a steamboat, at that city on Friday, 201 one-pound cans of rifle powder; 10,000 gun-caps, and three boxes of shot, which were about to be sent to Memphis, and thence to be smuggled through the lines. The boxes in which they were packed eggs, and a layer of the latter surrounded the contraband goods.

The ladies of the St. Louis Fair have secured an autographic copy of Tennyson's famous ode—"The Charge of the Six Hundred."

The 54th Massachusetts (colored) regiment, which is largely made up of Western men, made an important capture in North Carolina recently. A force of sixteen rebels, while making a night reconnaissance in Vincent's Creek, on Morris Island, was detected and captured without the loss of a man on our side. The affair has given the 54th an enviable reputation.

A Memphis dispatch says, Martin Smith was executed to-day at Fort Pickens, for the crime of smuggling percussion caps to the enemy and violating his oath of allegiance. He stated at the gallows that he was guilty, and that his sentence was just. Two other men are now in Irwin prison for the same crime, and will probably suffer the same penalty.

—The paper to be published by the Newspaper Committee of the Philadelphia Fair. The contributors will include writers both in this country and in Europe.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Corner Main & Myrtle Streets.

1863.

1863.

NEW STORE,

Corner Main & Myrtle Streets.

NEW GOODS

Corner Myrtle & Main Streets.

NEW INSTITUTION,

ON THE CORNER

CALL---COM---S B.

CHEAP CASH STORE,

AT THE CORNER

"DAVE."

Ladies:

Ladies' Balmorals,

Congress Gaiters,

Misses' Children's and

Youths' Shoes & Boots.

COME IN---LOOK---SEE,

BEHOLD!

D. BRONSON JR.

Call and examine my stock of

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1863.

NEW STORE,

Corner Main & Myrtle Streets.

NEW GOODS

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - May 31, 1864.

Assessors' Meeting.

The inequality of valuation in different towns has heretofore been a matter of much animadversion among tax-payers. To remedy the evil, the Assessors of the different towns in the county had a meeting in this city Saturday last and agreed upon the following rates as a medium valuation:

Lands wild.....	\$4.00 per acre
Improved.....	7.00 "
Flowers.....	75.00 "
Corn.....	15.00 "
Oats.....	75.00 "
Sheep.....	24.54 "

The rule, as far as it relates to stock, we think a very good one; but in relation to lands, since its value depends so much upon its location, it must, we think, prove very unequal. For instance, a piece of medium quality of wild land within two miles of this city must be much more valuable than the same quality of land located upon the extreme western and northern line of the county. If we understand the rule, there must be an oversight in this matter.

The Assessors of all the towns in the county were present, with the exception of Stillwater (city and town).

Teachers' Institute.

Since our last issue, we have received a notice from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction stating that it will be impossible for Prof. McMynn to be present at our Institute during the month of July, but he can attend during the months of June or August.

As it is very desirable to have his presence, it has been decided to change the time of holding the Institute to suit his convenience. The time and place will be announced hereafter. It will probably be deferred to the latter part of August.

The draft in this county is completed. In another column will be found the names of the lucky individuals. Among the names of the elect in Ramsey county we notice the name of Henry Buckenfield whom our readers know as "mine host" of the Six Mile House.

The Banner County.

In the recent draft only twenty men were taken from Washington county—which is less in proportion to the number enrolled than from any other county in the District, or even in the State. From the very commencement of this war Washington county has nobly and patriotically done her whole duty in furnishing both men and means.

All honor to the Banner County.

Up, Up, Up.

The price of logs is going up, up, up. The ruling figure to-day is \$15.00 delivered at this point, and every log is eagerly snatched as soon as it arrives in the boom.

Saturday ten large log rafts left the lake towed by the Clara Hine. Every log was contracted for before starting. Two years since, the same quality of logs was sold at \$6.50 and \$7.00, and went begging for a market all the way from here to St. Louis.

A Democratic Convention was held in St. Paul on the 26th, and the following delegates and substitutes to the National Convention to be held in Chicago on the 4th of July, were elected:

Delegates.	Alternates.
John B. Brislin,	Willie A. Gorman,
John A. Peckham,	John A. Peckham,
M. Denn,	James Shoemaker,
H. F. McKinnay,	B. F. Tilton,
J. B. Le Rond,	S. Cole,
O. H. Berry,	H. K. Belden,
C. Graham,	Segrave Smith,
O. H. Linaw,	

The Biennial Register, or Blue Book, is published. It contains 924 pages in small type, well and closely printed. It gives the names of the officers and agents—civil, military and naval—in the service of the United States on the 30th of September, 1863, and designates the State or Territory from which each person was appointed, the State or county in which he was born, and the company, ration, pay and emoluments of each. The organization of nineteen regiments of regulars is given. The Major-Generals of volunteers amount to sixty-seven; the Brigadier-Generals, 256; the Assistant Quartermasters, 417; Commissaries of Subsistence, 370; Paymasters, 338. The names of colonels of volunteers, captains, lieutenants, &c., are given.

—The Potomac mud has become historic. The world has been taught to believe that an infinitesimal quantity of rain rendered locomotion a burden and transportation a myth. It was left to General Grant to demonstrate that even the condition of Virginia mud roads admitted of comparison, and that army transportation was never wholly impossible. The rains have retarded his operations, but never suspended them.

Tell the truth and shame the devil.

FROM FORT RIDGLEY.

INDIAN EXCITEMENTS—ONE SOLDIER WOUNDED—THREE INDIANS KILLED—THE FIRST MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FOR THE EXPEDITION.

A private letter from Fort Ridgley, of a late date, contains the following: "We are having frequent Indian excitements on a small scale. Two days ago a soldier of the 6th regiment (company G) was shot within three-fourths of a mile of one of the stockades, some 20 miles from here. The fellow is now in hospital here, and has a terrible flesh wound. There were two or three bullets together, and within two or three rods when they fired. One other was killed farther down the line of stockades—and till another wounded at Madelia near the Iowa line. Two soldiers came in contact with ten bucks. They killed three of the devils and wounded a fourth. Those two boys deserve a promotion."

We anticipate little episodes of this character during the summer, and may have some thing more serious. The first movement of troops for the expedition commenced this morning. One company of S. A. cavalry started for Camp Pope and Lake Shetek. We shall have busy times until they all get under sail.

The weather is exasperatingly hot. Vegetation is coming right along, but no rain. Water! water! is the cry of all. The heavens seem made of brass—or some other mineral.

The Fort Pillow Butchery—How to Deal with the Butcher.

The New York Times recommends the following summary manner of dealing with the Fort Pillow massacre (the perpetrators of the Fort Pillow massacre) which we most heartily endorse. We hear every day accounts from Tennessee, of Grierson having captured parties of Forrest's men. If they are true, and there is no reason to doubt them, he must have by this time two hundred if not more. It will not, certainly ought not to be difficult for an active and vigilant officer such as he is to pick up three hundred and sixty of them, considering that they are all given to drink, and that, as they are mostly occupied in plundering, they must scatter and straggle a good deal. Now, if this is the case, does it not furnish a ready solution of our difficulty about retaliation for the Fort Pillow affair? It would certainly be very hard for us either to counsel or to witness the execution in cold blood of this number of Confederate prisoners who have had no share in this bloody deed. The butchery of a large number of men for a crime of which, though technically answerable for it, they are not really guilty, is a crime which no Christian man at the North likes to face, if it can possibly be avoided. We have not got down to the Confederate level yet, and have no love of bloodshed for its own sake. But we doubt very much if there is any body amongst us, or in any part of the civilized world, who would not bear with intense satisfaction that three hundred and sixty of Forrest's men had been strung up as fast as they were caught. They are the very men who have done the deed, and the only ones who, if justice were always attainable, ought to be made to suffer for it.

We are satisfied, therefore, that if Colonel Grierson will hang on the nearest tree every prisoner who falls into his hands, who shall be proved to have belonged to Forrest's gang, he will relieve the Government from great embarrassment, and a valuable and striking example, and give satisfaction to the Northern public.

A Good Example.

The rebel Lieutenant General Pemberton, whose Vicksburg campaign ended so disastrously for the rebels, has resigned his commission as Lieutenant General, the highest grade but one in the rebel army, to accept a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of artillery, and has been assigned to active duty upon the defenses of Richmond. The rebel losses in killed, wounded and "missing" in the Vicksburg campaign were nearly forty thousand.

McClellan, after estimating that his peninsular campaign would require but from 120,000 to 140,000, was furnished in all with 181,000 men. He returned from Harrison's Landing with only 90,000. The "grave-digger of the Chickahominy" is therefore responsible to the American people for a loss twice as great as Pemberton to the rebels. Both hold the highest rank but one in their respective armies. Yet the latter is so devoted to the rebel service that he resigns his high rank for a very inferior one, while the former writes his autobiography, styles it an official report, and has it printed at the national expense. Little Mac could do nothing which would do him so much good, and so effectively disarm the hostility of his enemies, if he has any, as to follow Pemberton's example.

Home-keeping youths have ever home-ly wits.

NEWS ITEMS.

The following is an extract from the letter of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to which our Washington correspondent has alluded:

"In consideration of the present exigency; in view of Mr. Lincoln's past administration; the wisdom he has shown; the moral purity of the man; the great confidence which the people put in him; the danger which there would be, if he were set aside, of having it regarded as a popular rebuke of his policy; and the confidence that I feel that, though long in learning, he has learned to govern, I am full and strong in my conviction that he should be our next President."

—It is probable that Secretary Chase will soon issue a three cent fractional note to supply the scarcity of cents.

—The Chicago Tribune relates that seventeen black men presented themselves for enlistment in the army of the United States, according to the invitation of its authorities, at Lebanon, Ky., on Tuesday last. Certain persons there took them into a room for the alleged purpose of paying them their bounties. Having got them in their power, they stripped the black fellows and administered to each of them one hundred lashes, and then turned them loose.

—An officer who accompanied Sheridan's expedition writes to the Boston Transcript: "On the morning of the 12th, we halted within one and a half miles of Richmond; waited for 1,200 infantry home guards from Richmond to come out, and then wiped them out, along with the enemy's cavalry (killed Gen. J. E. B. Stuart on the 11th). While fighting, out came a newsboy from Richmond, with papers, which he sold on the field. He was sent by Union people, and went on his way rejoicing."

—The New York Herald discredits the reported killing of its correspondent, W. F. Shanks, at the battle of Resaca. That battle took place on the 14th. He was in Louisville on the 18th and was drafted.

—A great excitement was created in Cleveland a few days ago, by the accidental discovery of a large amount of Mexican coin in the river channel, at a point where workmen are engaged in deepening it. On investigation the coin was found to be counterfeit, having been buried by forgers years ago. The finders immediately became unhappy.

—The great elevator to be built this summer in Milwaukee will have a capacity of 1,300,000 bushels: nine receiving and five shipping elevators, with 45,000 bushels taking and 25,000 giving capacity per hour.

—At Burts arrival in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, on the 24th instant, a steel ship was turned from a gun-barrel of English steel that measured in the "creek" two hundred and fifty-seven feet, and when straightened three hundred and forty-two feet, which is with out a parallel in the history of steel turning.

—A PARALLEL.—The Cleveland Herald recalls the following, to show the effect the Fort Pillow massacre is likely to have.

The Texas revolution presented a notable instance of "no quarter." The defenders of Baxar fought till but six of their number remained alive. Of those six, one was Col. Crockett, surrendered on promise of protection, but being taken before Santa Anna, they were by his order instantly cut to pieces. Their remains were buried in the centre of the Alamo, by which name the Fort was called by the Mexicans. This brutality aroused the fire of the Texans which resulted in the battle of San Jacinto in the defeat of the Mexicans and capture of Santa Anna himself. And it is recorded that the Texans with the battle cry of "remember Alamo!" carried all before them. Remember Fort Pillow.

Congress is again tinkering with the Conscription Bill. A recent despatch says the attempt which will be made in the Senate to strike out the \$300 exemption clause in our enrollment act will probably fail in the House.

There is some prospect that Senator Wilson's proposition to draft men for a single year will be adopted.

At the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly on the 24th, a report on the subject of slavery, which, taking strong anti-slavery grounds, produced a profound sensation.

It was made the special order for Friday.

A correspondent with the army of the Potomac describes the following singular repulse from fighting as having occurred on Saturday, after the bank movement of our forces: Observation of the field yesterday forenoon revealed a curious fact. The advance forces of both armies were quietly digging within four hundred yards of each other, exposing their bodies in full view without firing a shot. Batteries were slowly placed in position, and the aspect showed that the troops on both sides were too worn out by hard fighting and marching to waste their strength in the useless animosities of the picket line.

They laugh that win.

State Sabbath School Convention.

The Minnesota State Sabbath School Association will hold its sixth annual session in the Congregational church in the city of Minneapolis commencing Tuesday evening, June 21, at 4 o'clock. All Sabbath Schools in the State, evangelists in their character, and all unions or associations are requested to appoint delegates to attend the Convention, and all Sabbath School officers and teachers and all friends of the Sabbath School cause are cordially invited to be present and to participate in the deliberations of the association. Eminent Sabbath School men from other States are expected to be present, and the occasion will, without doubt, be one of extraordinary interest. It is in contemplation of the convention, a grand Christian Commission meeting. The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company will carry persons to and from the convention at half fare. The same companies will charge two-thirds the usual fare.

The Christian people of Minneapolis have made arrangements to entertain the delegates at their houses during the session. On arriving at Minneapolis, delegates will report themselves before the hour of meeting at Cushman's Book Store, after that at the Congregational church, where a committee will be in attendance to direct them to their places of entertainment.

We would earnestly enjoin upon the county secretaries, who have not reported, to make their report at once, as no time can be spared.

The Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Bible Society will be held at the same place at 7 p. m., June 21.

E. EGGLSTON,
T. D. SMITH,
W. S. POTTS,
D. W. INGERSOLL,
D. MERRILL,
Ex. Com. Minn. S. S. Ass.

The Quaker General Ignored.

Salience fills the "accesh" heart, and endorses its contemplations in gloom. The loyal people of St. Louis are holding a fair, whereat the "quaker" general and "stop the draft" candidate for the Presidency are glorified in the "quaker" but altogether ignored. Grant and Rosecrans, Donelson and Vicksburg, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, are emblazoned into fame at the St. Louis fair. But McClellan and Fitz John Porter, Bull Run, Seven Pines, Antietam, Yorktown and Gaines' Mill, are not among the names which are there wreathed into floral type, and made part of the decorations of the great free-will offering. Why are Republicans thus glorified, but altogether ignored? Grant and Rosecrans, Donelson and Vicksburg, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, are emblazoned into fame at the St. Louis fair. 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Local and Miscellaneous News.

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

JOHN MCKUSICK, Esq., one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention, left yesterday for Baltimore. The convention meets on the 8th of June.

PERSONAL.—FRANK NOYES, for many years a resident of this city, but at present living in Milwaukee, has been in town for a few days visiting among his numerous friends.

OLD SETTLERS' ANNUAL MEETING.—The Old Settlers will hold their annual meeting at the Capitol in St. Paul, to-morrow (June 1) at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE BUTCHERS OF ST. PAUL have entered into a combination to raise the prices of all kinds of meat. They held a meeting and agreed upon a small advance in price, a schedule of which is published in the Press.

RESUMED PRACTICE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Dr. J. C. RICHARDS has opened an office at Schenck's Bank building, on Market street, and again offers his services to the people of St. Paul and vicinity.

BUILDING.—Notwithstanding the scarcity of lumber, and the enormous price at which that article is now sold, there have been four substantial farm-houses and one church erected this season in one of the school districts, (No. 22) in the town of Afton.

WE can hardly realize that this is the last day of spring, and that Summer is only just about to commence, when we think of the intensely hot days we have had during this month—the thermometer frequently indicating 90° and 95° in the shade.

REPAIRING SIDE WALKS.—A large force of men—numbering all the way from one up to two—have been employed at irregular intervals during the past few days, making some needed repairs on the side-walks in different parts of the city.

GEORGE WALLACE.—We learned, with much pleasure, a few days since, that Sergeant Wallace, formerly of this city, a member of the Second regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville, and for a long time an occupant of Libby Prison, has been exchanged, and is now in Washington.

THE WHEAT CORN.—We were informed by farmers from the lower part of the county that the wheat in that section, which was sown early on corn ground, or on ground which was plowed in the fall, is looking remarkably well, and will not be materially injured by a continuation of the drought for two weeks longer.

HARD ON THE MILES ELEMENT.—Perhaps the town of Rosemont in Dakota territory is composed entirely of Irish; at any rate they are pretty strongly represented by the six recruits drawn from that place, and six drafted. The names are as follows: Thomas Dowd, Patrick Mulvey, Michael Rowe, Michael Conniff, Patrick Dowd, Thomas Egan.

It is stated, unofficially, that General Smead has received orders from General Pers to send the Sixth regiment to Helena, Arkansas, immediately. A similar report was current some time ago, but there being no movement in that direction it had become to be pretty generally believed that the regiment would be retained in the State. But this time the peculiar circumstances tend to give credence to the report, and the belief also pretty generally prevails that the Eighth will be ordered below. We sincerely hope so.

MONEY AND NOTE LOST.—By the subscriber, on Thursday last, between Grand and Drug Store and his residence, a portable note, containing about nine dollars in bank bills and Government scrip, also a note signed by Wm. Gilmore, dated October, 1865, for one hundred and fifty-three dollars, upon which are endorsed three payments: one of fifty, and two of ten, making seventy dollars.

Any one finding and returning the same to the Messenger Office will be suitably rewarded. W. W. ELLIOT.

Stillwater, May 30, 1864.

THE DRAFT.—The draft for Washington county was made in St. Paul on Saturday. Twenty men were drawn from the towns which give below, with the number drawn from each:

BAYTOWN.
[1] COUSINS—60 ENROLLED.
Charles L. Nelson, Bernard Egan, George McNelly, Ambrose Seeger, A. Garrison, Hector Anderson, Nicholas Smith, Luther Cobb, Alex. Underwood, Henry Smith, Virgil Pauli.

DENMARK.
[5 COUSINS—60 ENROLLED.
John C. Renley, Thomas Wright, GREENFIELD.
[1 COUSINS—40 ENROLLED.
Thomas McDonald, B. J. Masterson, Patrick Pender.

MARINE.
[4 COUSINS—110 ENROLLED.
James M. Hale, Charles Morrison, J. H. Russell, Francis Rivard.

STRAVED.—From the subscriber on the 15th of May, two large bay horses, one light bay with white face and eyes, also white hind foot; a white rim half way round the near hind foot; when he left shoes on near fore foot, with one side-cork on each shoe; is nine years old; will weigh about 1,000.

One dark bay, with a slight splint on inside of near hind leg; heavy black mane and tail; is seven years old; will weigh about 1,100. When last seen they were on the road leading to Point Douglas, about four miles from Stillwater.

Any one who will give information of the above to the subscriber, or to John Sinclair, at Point Douglas, will be well repaid for his trouble.

WILLIAM GRAVES.

Stillwater, May 30, 1864.

A HARD CASE.—One of the men drafted from Baytown, Mr. VINCENT PATRICK, has a wife and a large family of children—eight in number—entirely dependent upon his labor for their support. It is pretty hard for him to leave them under such distressing circumstances, and his case is one which strongly appeals to the sympathies of his friends and neighbors.

Let sixty of the non-drafted men of Baytown subscribe each five dollars, and relieve the poor fellow from his embarrassment. With that sum he can procure a substitute, or, in case he should prefer to serve himself, he will be enabled to leave his family in comparatively comfortable circumstances.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE SEVENTH MINNESOTA.—An officer belonging on one of the steamers which conveyed the troops from St. Louis to Paducah, sends to the Missouri Democrat a communication, in which, after speaking in terms of severest censure of the outrageous conduct of some Missouri troops, the writer thus speaks of the boys of the Seventh Minnesota:

"We take great pleasure in testifying to the good behavior and gentle and unobtrusive conduct of the Seventh Minnesota. A better set of men were never on board a boat; their officers were high-toned gentlemen, and the men every way worthy the name of soldiers. Good luck attend them."

THE BAYTOWN CLUB.—Seven of the Baytown men who were liable to a draft, pooled the sum of fifty dollars each in St. Paul, and three hundred and fifty dollars, with the agreement that the amount should go to draft members of the club. Only one of the seven—AMBROSE SEGER—was drafted, so that he is enabled to pay his contribution full, and will then remain a surplus of fifty dollars.

On Saturday, while the draft was in progress, one Baytown man, who had been repeatedly solicited to join the club, and had refused, at last consented to join with his fifty dollars, but his money came up with the fifty dollars, but was prevented from joining by an arrangement of the company, which prohibited a person from becoming a member after the draft had actually commenced.

He was drafted!

THE DALLAS OF BOSS BAGSHAW.

BOSS BAGSHAW was a colporteur. He was a "dick" head at half head. Where he was sent to school, and as well as his school-teacher.

And while he was not writing no record. The school was aware that he was a colporteur. He was a "dick" head at half head. Where he was sent to school, and as well as his school-teacher.

No evil fortune, small or great. Of his head he was told. He never sold a leaky boot. Though such he had half sold.

The boss a loyal tradesman was. What hat he sold he sold. What he sold he sold. What he sold he sold. What he sold he sold.

When he came to his draft, it was a state of affairs. For his "stolen" of money. They'll get his money's worth.

That afternoon one that he caught. What quickly came to grief. For his head he was told. He never sold a leaky boot. Though such he had half sold.

The M. P. got another one. A "dick" head at half head. Where he was sent to school, and as well as his school-teacher.

Boss paid his trade for forty years. For his head he was told. He never sold a leaky boot. Though such he had half sold.

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NOTICE.—Subscriptions will be received at the Messenger Office for the Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Press of St. Paul, at the following rates:

For the Daily, 50 cents per week, 85 cents per month, or \$2.00 per year; For the Tri-Weekly, \$2.00 per year; For the Weekly, \$1.00 per year; For the Weekly Press, \$1.00 per year; For the Weekly Press, \$1.00 per year.

Payment is required in advance. The papers will be delivered at the place of business or residence of the subscriber, or at the designated place, immediately upon the arrival of the stage.

WILL, he sold to pay charges, at the house of the subscriber in the town of Baytown, county of Washington, State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of December, 1863.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1864.

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